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VILLAGE

AND

TOWN OF YONKERS

By

Henry Barton Dawson

[Yonkers, N.Y. 1865,



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F [DAWSON, HENRY BARTON] 1821-1889.  
851995 ...The village and town of Yonkers... [Yon-  
.22 kers, N.Y., 1865]  
34 leaves.

Caption title.

Mounted newspaper clippings from the Yon-  
kers gazette.

"Rambles in Westchester county": leaves 20-  
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## THE PAST.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

## NUMBER I.

We propose to devote a portion of our space, from time to time, to the publication of some materials for a history of this ancient village and of the town of which it forms a part, with a hope that some one of our townsmen, who possesses leisure and inclination to pursue the investigation, may be induced to make additions thereto, and embody them in a volume befitting the subject.

It is not our purpose, however, to write even a skeleton *History of Yonkers*:—we aspire only to the privilege of throwing before our readers, from time to time, without regard to chronological order or historical arrangement, such items concerning the civil history of this town and village, the lives and characters of those who have lived here, and other kindred subjects, as we shall consider interesting and useful to him who shall hereafter honor himself, by preparing a full and reliable History of this ancient seat of manorial authority in America.

Nor is it our purpose to occupy a space in each succeeding issue of THE GAZETTE with this subject. We shall write the articles only when "the Spirit moveth us" to do so; and "the Spirit" to which we refer will probably be influenced as much by the interest which shall be manifested in those articles, by the great body of our readers, as from any other cause—like our neighbor of *The Statesman*, who commenced a similar series, in December, 1863, we shall exercise the privilege of discontinuing the publication whenever we shall find a sufficient reason to do so.

It is proper to remark, also, that the articles referred to, will not only be "founded on fact," but, in every case, they will be written with care, and with such authorities before us as will satisfy the most fastidious, of the entire correctness of every statement which they shall contain. The authorities which we do not possess in our own private library will be obtained elsewhere; and that which has no competent evidence to sustain it, will find no place in our columns, except as a report for the truth of which we shall not hold ourselves accountable.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

## NUMBER II.

There has been some conflict in the statements of authors concerning the nations or tribes to which the aboriginal inhabitants of this town and vicinity belonged.

Mr. Moulton, following Heckewelder and other earlier writers, in one part of his work appears to have supposed that the residents of this portion of Westchester county were Mohegans (*History of the State of New York*, i. 226)—the Manhikani and Mahikans of De Laet, (*Edit. L yden*, 1625, 89); the Mabicanders of Joost Hartger, (*quoted by Moulton*, 226); the Mahicanni of Barton, (*New Views*, xxxi. xxxii) the Mahikanders of Benson, (*Memoir*, *Edit.* 1825, 19.)

Heckewelder appears to have formed his opinion from the narrative of an aged and intelligent Mohegan, whose grandfather had been a noted chief of that nation—"When I was a boy, my grandfather used to speak much of old times: how it had been before the white people came into this country, and what changes took place since, from time to time. The western boundary line of the Mahicanni was the river *Mahicannituck*, which the white people now call "North River. Our towns and settlements extended on the east side of this river from Thuphane or Tuphonne, (a Delaware word for cold stream, from which the whites have derived the name Tappan,) to the extent of tide-water up this river; here was the uppermost town."

This statement, it is said, corresponds with other relations, made by aged Delawares; and on a misunderstanding of this simple narrative, it has been often assumed that the inhabitants of that part of Westchester county which is embraced in the town of Yonkers and its vicinity, were Mohegans. There is little doubt, however, that this is an error; and we consider that Mr. Bolton, in his chapter on the "Aborigines" of this county, was entirely correct in assigning this portion of the valley of the Hudson to the Manhattans. (*History*, i. ix.)



The aged Delaware referred to by Heckewelder, stated that the southern limit of the Mohican territory was Tsuphane—or *Tappan*; and Doctor Barton (*MS. in N. Y. Hist. Society*) has concurred in that statement—"The Mahiccons 'occupied,' he says, 'the east side of the Hudson, from a site opposite to Albany, down to the *Tappan sea*,' (which is some distance north from this town.) Mr. Moulton, also, considered that "the fierce Manhattæ occupied Staten and "Manhattan Islands, and as far, *perhaps*, on the "east shore of the river as *Tappan Bay*." (*History*, i. 231.)

There is other testimony, however, which in our mind, is much more conclusive than that which has been before referred to.

De Laet, speaking of "the Great North River "of the New Netherlands," says: "On the east "side, upon the main land, dwell the *Manhattans*, "a bad race of savages, who have always been "obstinate and unfriendly towards our country- "men." *Newce Wereldt*, Edit. N. Y. Hist. Soc. 297.) The same may be inferred, in a subsequent statement, in the same volume. (*Ibid*, 308.)

Adriaen Van der Donck, the first Patroon of Yonkers—certainly no mean authority on this subject—after stating that "the nations, tribes "and languages are as different in America as "they are in Europe," says, "*With the Manhat- "tans, we include those who live in the neighboring "places along the North River, on Long Island. "and at the Neversink*." (*Description of New Netherlands*, 1656, Edit. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 205, 206.)

From these authorities, we have been led to suppose that the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, at the period of the first visit to the country by the whites, were really MANHATTANS, a branch of the Munseys, (*Moulton*, i, 224, 225,) and not Mohegans, who were, more directly, members of the Lenno-Lenapi Algonquin family. (*Schoolcraft's History of the Indians*, vi, 100.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER III.

The year 1609 was productive of great events in the history of the New World; and a passing allusion to one of the principal of these events, appears to be proper in this place.

On the fourth of April, Henry Hudson took his departure from Amsterdam; and on the sixth, he sailed from the Texel, in the Vlie-boat or "Yaght *Halve Maan* of forty lasts burden,"—the fly-boat *Half Moon*, of eighty tons. (*Ship-book of the Old East India Company at Amsterdam*.)

Early in July, he arrived off the Banks of Newfoundland; on the second of September he descried the Highlands of Navesinck; on the sixth, he sent a boat through the Narrows, into the harbor of New York; and on the eleventh, he carried the *Half-Moon* through the Narrows, into the same noble bay.

On the thirteenth, Hudson entered the great river which bears his name; and after drifting slowly with the flood tide, four miles, he anchored. In the afternoon, he proceeded some eight miles further, and anchored for the night, with a high point of land in sight, "bearing North by "East five leagues off *vs.*"

It has been supposed by some, that the anchorage-ground of the *Half-Moon*, on the evening of the thirteenth of September, was just above Yonkers; and we find among them, Mr. Brodhead, the most recent historian of the Colony. (*History of the State of New York*, i, 28.)

We see no reason, however, to concur in this opinion; on the contrary, we think that if Mr. Brodhead had kept in view the whole of the sentence in Hudson's narrative, of which he quoted only a portion, he would not have thus committed himself.



Hudson had sailed, as he supposed, only about seventeen miles above the Narrows, when he discovered, "bearing North by East, five leagues off us," as he stated in his Journal, (*Ed. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1811, 29,) "a high point of land."

Mr. Brodhead supposed, as we have said, that the *Half-Moon* anchored, on the evening in question, "just above Yonkers;" and he considered that the "high point of land," in question was Verdrietig Hook, just north of Nyack. (*History*, i, 29, Note.) Inasmuch, however, as Verdrietig Hook is not North *by East* from "just above Yonkers," but North *by West*, and for the further reason that Vertriegt Hook is not visible from that anchorage-ground—Gutters' Point intervening—to say nothing of the distance sailed from the Narrows, we, on the contrary, consider that Hudson had not reached the point designated by Mr. Brodhead, on the thirteenth of September; and that he was, in fact, at that time, not far from Manhattanville, with either Fort Washington Point or Gutter's Point, just below Sneden's Landing, bearing North by East ahead of him.

If we are correct, therefore, Yonkers is not entitled to a place in the early history of the Colony because of a temporary stay within her borders, of Hudson and the *Half-Moon*.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

### NUMBER IV.

In our last article on this subject we very briefly alluded to the circumstances attending the first visit of Europeans to the valley of the Hudson; and we ventured to express a doubt of the correctness of the popular theory that Henry Hudson spent a night on the waters of this town.

During the succeeding thirty years, the aboriginal inhabitants of Yonkers appear to have enjoyed an undisturbed occupation of their possessions; and the annalist finds nothing worthy of his notice, to add to the brief narrative which he has already written.

In the summer of 1639, however, the West India Company appears to have moved for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to this portion of the mainland; and, on the third of August, of that year, a conveyance of the territory in question, to the General Incorporated West India Company, was secured. The instrument, in writing, by which that conveyance was made, was duly executed, and recorded in the colonial *Book of Records* GG, folio 31, now in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany; and we are indebted to our friend, E. B. O'Callaghan, LL.D., the learned historian of New Netherland, for the following carefully-prepared translation of that interesting paper—now presented complete, it is believed, the first time to the historical world:

### INDIAN DEED FOR THE TOWN OF YONKERS.

This day, date underwritten, before me Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary in New Netherland, appeared Tequemick, Rechgawac, Pachamiens, proprietors of Kekeskick, who, in the presence of the underwritten witnesses, voluntarily and deliberately declare that, in and for certain parcels of goods which they acknowledge to have received to their satisfaction before the execution



hereof, they have ceded, conveyed, and transported as they do hereby transport, cede, and convey in a true, right, and free propriety, to and for the behoof of the General Incorporated West India Company, a piece of land called Keskeskick, situated opposite the Flatt of the Island of Manbate, stretching in the length along the Kill which runs in the rear around the Island Manbate almost east and west, beginning at the beginning of the above named Kill, to right over against the high hill of the flatland, to wit, by the Great Kill. And that with all the action, right and title thereunto to them belonging in the quality aforesaid, constituting the Directors of the Incorporated West India Company in their stead in the real and actual possession thereof and giving them and their assigns full and irrevocable power, authority, and special commission the above described land and the dependencies thereof to enter upon, peaceably to occupy and to use, as they might do with other their lawfully acquired land, without they, the grantors, any longer reserving or retaining therein any the least part or control, but from henceforth forever therefrom desisting, hereby releasing the aforesaid tract of land from all claim and incumbence to be set up by any one against it; all in good faith without fraud or deceit. In testimony and token of the truth, these presents are Subscribed by the witnesses hereunto invited, Done 3d August, Ao. 1639, in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland.

CORNELIS VAN DER HOYKENS,  
DAVID PIETERSEN DE VRIES,  
Witnesses.

To my knowledge,  
CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, Secretary.

In the above curious document, our readers have what is believed to have been the first deed of conveyance to the whites, of the territory now included in the Township of Yonkers; and from and after the date of it, [“3d August, Ao. 1639,”] it was held, as it is held to this day, “to “and for the behoof of the General Incorporated “West India Company,” and its successors and assigns.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER V.

We have noticed, in former numbers of *THE GAZETTE*, the discovery of the territory occupied by this town and the transfer of the title thereto, by the aboriginal proprietors, to the West India Company; and we approach the consideration of the more important portion of its history—that relating to its colonization.

Preparatory to that enquiry, however, we beg to introduce to the notice of our readers, one who was deeply interested in this vicinity in the earlier periods of its history—we refer to ADRIAEN VAN DER DONCK, its first Patroon.

This gentleman, as he himself stated, was a lineal descendant of Adriaen van Bergen, part owner of the famous turf boat, in which a party of Dutch troops was clandestinely introduced, in the year 1599, into the castle of that city, whereby that stronghold of Spanish tyranny was reduced. (*O'Callaghan, Introd. to Remonst. of N. Netherland, i.*)

He was a graduate at the University of Leyden; and after a course of legal study, in the fall of 1641, he emigrated to New Netherland, bringing with him or receiving, soon after, a commission as Schout-fiscaal, or Sheriff, of Rensselaerswyck, in the place of Schout Planck, and a lease, from the Patroon, of the western half of Castle Island.

Within a short time after his arrival at Beverswyck, he appears to have fallen into a serious dispute, with VanCurler and other officers of the Colony concerning trade with the Indians; and the difficulty was only closed when fears were entertained by Van Curler, of trouble with the Mohawks, and of the necessity of maintaining the former good relations with that war-like people, by the bestowal of gifts, to obtain which



the assistance of van der Donck and his private means were absolutely necessary, so straitened was the Colony at that period.

With the return of peace, however, the dissensions were renewed among the officers of Rensselaerswyck; and van der Donck determined to resign his commission as Schout-fiscaal, and return to Holland for the purpose of obtaining authority to establish a colony for himself, in the vicinity of Catskill—a purpose which was frustrated only by the resolute opposition of the Patroon, van Rensselaer.

On the twenty-second of October, 1645, van der Donck was married in the Reformed Dutch church in New Amsterdam, to Maria, daughter of Rev. Francis Doughty of Long Island; and in the following year, on the death of Patroon van Rensselaer, his official connection with the colony of Rensselaerswyck terminated, Nicolaus Coorn succeeding him, as Schout-fiscaal.

Soon after, (January 17, 1646-7), his residence, on Castle Island, was destroyed by fire; after which, with his wife, he enjoyed the hospitalities of van Curler's house until what seems to have been his quarrelsome disposition led to a renewal of the old dissension, when, on the 19th of February, 1646-7, his magnanimous host ordered him to leave the premises, and compelled him to repair to Fort Orange, where he remained through the winter.

In the spring of 1647, he removed to the Manhattans; when, in consideration of the assistance he had afforded in negotiating a treaty with the Mohawks and in return for the advances which he had made to enable the government to purchase presents for those Indians, the tract of land called Nepperhaem, now known as Yonkers, was granted to him.

The property thus granted, is described in the Patent by which the grant was subsequently confirmed, and by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan—from the last of which authorities the greater portion of this article has been derived—"as bounded "on the North by the Saw-Kill, which the

"Indians called Maccakassin, and ran South to "Nepperhaem, thence to the Shorakapkoek-Kill "and to Papirinimen Creek, called by the Dutch "Spuyten Duyvel," whence it stretched east-ward to the river Bronx"—embracing all the territory of the present town of Yonkers, together with a portion of that of the present town of West Farms, and, possibly, some of that of the present town of Morrisania.

Van der Donck appears to have cleared the title to this territory from every conceivable incumbrance, not only by the grant from the Colonial authorities (to whom the Indian proprietors had previously conveyed it, by the Deed which was copied into our last article on this subject,) but by a second conveyance by the former Indian proprietors, directly to himself; (*Recital in the Patent of 8th October, 1666.*) and he gave to his possession the name of "Colen "Donck"—Donck's Colony—after his own name.

His subsequent residence in the Manhattans does not appear to have been much more peaceful than that in Rensselaerswyck had been; and Van der Donck evidently led a life of turmoil and dissension—whether from his own fault or from some other cause is not entirely evident.

He was one of those who, in 1649, protested against the arbitrary conduct of Director Stuyvesant against Melyn, the Patroon of Staten Island. As one of the Nine Men, in the same year, he was selected to prepare a remonstrance on the various grievances under which the Colonists suffered from the arbitrary measures of Director Stuyvesant; by the latter, he was arrested and thrown into prison; and, subsequently, deposed from his public offices.

Shortly afterward, van der Donck proceeded to Europe to lay his complaints and those of the opposition, before the States-General, where he was confronted by Cornelis Van Tienhoven and other friends of the Director and of the Company. The contest was exceedingly spirited, and continued through several years, but it resulted in a great improvement in the condition of the



### Colonists.

Before his return to America, he was admitted an Advocate in the Supreme Court of Holland; received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Leyden; and prepared for the press his well-known volume, entitled "*A Description of New Netherland, (as the same is at the present time,)*" &c., which was published in 1655.

He returned to New Netherland in the fall of 1653; and, two years afterward, he died, leaving his Colony of Donck, or Yonkers, to his wife, who subsequently married Hugh O'Neal, Esq., of Maryland; and to them, on the eighth of October, 1666, the Colony was Patented by Governor Nicolls, as will be seen hereafter.

[In consequence of the presence of several errors in the following article, as it was printed in our last issue, we reproduce it, with corrections, in this.—ED. GAZETTE.]

### THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

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the vicinity of Catskill—a purpose which was frustrated only by the resolute opposition of the Patroon, van Rensselaer.

In the preparation and conclusion of the important Treaties with the Indian Tribes, which was perfected by Director Kieft, in 1645, van der Donck rendered essential service; and the wampum which was presented to the savages on that occasion, in confirmation of those Treaties, was advanced by him, in the then straightened condition of the Colony.

In consideration of these services, and in return for the advances of wampum to which we have referred, the tract of land called NEPPERHAEM, now known as *Yonkers*, was granted to him, during the same year (1645) by the Director and Council of New Netherland; and he appears to have taken measures, very soon thereafter, to establish a Colony within the Territory which was thus granted.

The property thus granted, is described in the Patent by which the grant was subsequently confirmed, and by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan—from the last of which authorities the greater portion of this article has been derived—"as bounded "on the North by the Saw-Kill, which the "Indians called Maccakassin, and ran South to "Nepperhaem, thence to the Shorakapkoek-Kill "and to Papirinimen Creek, called by the Dutch "'Spuyten Duyvel," whence it stretched east- "ward to the river Bronx"—embracing all the territory of the present town of Yonkers, together with a portion of that of the present town of West Farms, and, possibly, some of that of the present town of Morrisania.

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## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

### NUMBER VI.

In our last, we noticed the Life and Services of Adriaen van der Donck, the first Patroon of Yonkers ; and, in the course of that article, we incidentally alluded to the colonization of this township and its vicinity.

While van der Donck was yet holding the office of Schout-fiscaal of Rensselaerswyck, in the year 1645, Director Kieft and the Council of New Netherland granted unto him the territories referred to in our last, including that of this town, with a portion of that of West Farms and probably of that of Morrisania. (*Petition of van der Donck, May 26, 1653.*)

This was done principally because of services which he had rendered to the Colony in the preparation and conclusion of a Treaty with the Indians, in the spring of 1645, and for advances of wampum which he had made for the necessary presents to confirm the terms of that Treaty ; (*Ibid.*) and in the beginning of the following year (1646,) while he was yet in Rensselaerswyck, van der Donck "settled down there" by erecting a saw-mill, and beginning to establish a bowerie, or plantation, in that place. (*Ibid.*)

Soon after this grant was made, and probably before he "settled down there," van der Donck purchased from the former Indian proprietors of the territory thus granted, or those who claimed to be such, all their rights thereto, whether real or imaginary ; and the purchase thus made, was witnessed by the Director and Council of New Netherland, (*Ibid.*) unto whom the same or other assumed proprietors had already conveyed the fee of the same territory, by deed dated August 3rd, 1639, and reproduced in a former article on this subject. (*Number IV. THE GAZETTE, June 24th, ante.*)

The territory thus twice sold by the Indians, and formally granted by the Director and Council of New Netherland, in each case for a legal and sufficient consideration, passed into the possession of van der Donck, in 1645 ; and by him it was erected into a Colonie, with the title of Colon Donck—Donek's Colony—of which he became the legal Patroon.

There is no evidence, as far as we have seen, that Donck was personally a settler in the Colony.



in its earlier days—indeed, it is evident that he retained his office of Schout-fiscaal of Rensselaerswyck until the death of the first Patroon, Kilian van Rensselaer, in 1646; (*O'Callaghan*, i. 345.) that he was a resident on his bouwerie, on Castle Island, near Beverswyck, when, on the seventeenth of January, 1646, his house was burned; (*van Curler's Account of his Quarrel with van der Donck*,) and that on the twentieth of February, 1646, he removed from van Curler's house, where he had found shelter, to the Fort. (*Ibid.*)

We have not been successful in our search for copies of the original grant of the territory in question, by Director Kieft, to van der Donck—indeed it is said by our learned friend, Doctor E. B. O'Callaghan, that it is not on the records;—nor have we been able to find any evidence of the purchase of the territory, by the latter, from the Indians—that by which the Patroon confirmed his right thereto, and secured peace to his Colonie beyond the averment of the fact, in van der Donck's Petition, of the twenty-sixth of May, 1653, which will be given in another article, and the acknowledgment of that fact, made by the Indians some years subsequent, a copy of which has been kindly furnished for this article, by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan.

[From the Book of Deeds, III. 42.]

Sept. 21, 1666.

THE INDIANS ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO HAVE RECEIVED SATISFACTION FOR YE YONCKERS LAND.

This day came Hugh O'Neale & Mary his wife, (who in right of her former husband laid claime to a certaine parcell of Land upon the Maine not farre from Westchester, comonly called ye Yonckers Land,) who brought severall Indians before ye Governor to acknowledg the purchase of ye said Lands by Vander Dunck comonly called ye Yoncker.

The said Indians declared ye Bounds of ye said Land to be from a place called by them Macackesin at ye North, so to run to Neperan, & to ye Kill Soroquapp then to Muskota, & Pappereneman to ye South & crosse ye Countrey to ye Eastward by Bronckx his Ryver & Land.

The Indian Proprietors name who was cheife of them is Tuckareek living at ye Novisans who acknowledged ye purchase as before described, & that he had received satisfaction for it.

Claes ye Indian having interest in a part Acknowledged to have sould it & received satisfaction of Van der Dunck.

All ye rest of ye Indians present being 7 or 8 acknowledged to have received full satisfaction.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER VII.

In order that our readers may understand the true character of the Patroons of New Netherland and the authority with which they were vested, by virtue of their contract, we transfer to our columns, from the *Holland Documents*, translated by Doctor O'Callaghan, the following copy of "Freedoms and Exemptions granted by" the Board of the XIX. of the incorporated West "India Company, to all those who will plant "Colonies in New Netherland;" agreed to on the seventh of June, 1629; and subsequently ratified by the States General.—ED. GAZETTE.

### FREEDOMS AND EXEMPTIONS.

I. Such members of the said Company as may be inclined to settle a Colonie in New Netherland, shall be permitted to send in the ships of this Company going thither, three or four persons to inspect the situation of the country, provided that they, with the officers and ship's company, swear to the articles, so far as they relate to them, and pay for provisions and for passage, going and coming, six stivers per diem; and such as desire to eat in the cabin, twelve stivers, and to be subordinate and give assistance like others, in cases offensive and defensive; and if any ships be taken from the enemy, they shall receive, pro rata, their proportions with the ship's company, each according to his quality: that is to say, the colonists eating out of the cabin shall be rated with the sailors, and those who eat in the cabin with those of the Company's servants who eat at table and receive the lowest wages.

II. Though, in this respect, shall be preferred such persons as have first appeared and desired the same from the Company.

III. All such shall be acknowledged Patroons of New Netherland who shall, within the space of four years next after they have given notice to any of the Chambers of the Company here, or to the Commander or Council there, undertake to plant a Colonie there of fifty souls, upwards of fifteen years old; one fourth part within one year, and within three years after the sending of the first, making together four years, the remainder, to the full number of fifty persons, to be shipped from hence, on pain, in case of wilful neglect, of being deprived of the privileges obtained; but it is to be observed that the Company reserve the Island of the Manhattes to themselves.



IV. They shall, from the time they make known the situation of the places where they propose to settle Colonies, have the preference to all others of the absolute property of such lands as they have there chosen; but in case the situation should not afterwards please them, or that they should have been mistaken as to the quality of the land, they may, after remonstrating concerning the same to the Commander and Council there, be at liberty to choose another place.

V. The Patroons, by virtue of their power, shall and may be permitted, at such places as they shall settle their Colonies, to extend their limits four leagues \* along the shore, that is, on one side of a navigable river, or two leagues † on each side of a river, and so far into the country as the situation of the occupiers will permit; provided and conditioned that the Company keep to themselves the lands lying and remaining between the limits of Colonies, to dispose thereof, when and at such time as they shall think proper, in such manner that no person shall be allowed to come within seven or eight leagues ‡ of them without their consent, unless the situation of the land thereabout be such, that the Commander and Council, for good reasons, should order otherwise; always observing that the first occupiers are not to be prejudiced in the right they have obtained, other than, unless the service of the Company should require it, for the building of fortifications, or something of that sort; the command of each bay, river, or island, of the first-settled Colony, remaining, moreover, under the supreme jurisdiction of their High Mightinesses the States General, and the Company: but that on the next Colonies being settled on the same river or island, they may, in conjunction with the first, appoint one or more Deputies, in order to consider what may be necessary for the prosperity of the Colonies on the said river and island.

VI. They shall forever possess and enjoy all the lands lying within the aforesaid limits, together with the fruits, rights, minerals, rivers and fountains thereof; as also the chief command and lower jurisdictions, fishing, fowling, and grinding, to the exclusion of all others, to be holden from the Company as a perpetual inheritance, without it ever devolving again to the Company, and in case it should devolve, to be redeemed and repossessed with twenty guilders per Colony, to be paid to this Company, at the Chamber here on to their Commander there, within a year and six weeks after the same occurs, each at the Chamber where he originally sailed from; and further, no person or persons what-

soever shall be privileged to fish and hunt but the Patroons and such as they shall permit. And in case any one should in time prosper so much as to found one or more cities, he shall have power and authority to establish officers and magistrates there, and to make use of the title of his Colony, according to his pleasure and to the quality of of the persons.

VII. There shall likewise be granted to all Patroons who shall desire the same, *venia testandi*, or liberty to dispose of their aforesaid heritage, by testament.

VIII. The Patroons may, if they think proper, make use of all lands, rivers, and woods, lying contiguous to them, for and during so long a time as this Company shall grant them to other Patroons or private persons.

IX. Those who shall send persons over to settle Colonies, shall furnish them with proper instructions, in order that they may be ruled and governed conformably to the rule of government made, or to be made, by the Board of the Nineteen, as well in the political as the judicial government; which they shall be obliged first to lay before the Directors of the respective Chambers.

X. The Patroons and Colonists shall be privileged to send their people and effects thither, in ships belonging to the Company, provided they take the oath, and pay to the Company for bringing over the people as mentioned in the first article; and for freight of the goods five per cent. ready money, to be reckoned on the prime cost of the goods here; in which is, however, not to be included such cattle and other implements as are necessary for the cultivation and improvement of the lands, which the Company are to carry over without any reward, if there is room in their ships. But the Patroons shall, at their own expense, provide and make places for them, together with every thing necessary for the support of the cattle.

XI. In case it should not suit the Company to send any ships, or there should be no room in those sailing thither, then the said Patroons, after having communicated their intentions, and after having obtained consent from the Company in writing, may send their own ships or vessels thither; provided, that in going or coming they go not out of their ordinary course; giving security to the Company for the same, and taking on board an assistant, to be victualled by the Patroons, and paid his monthly wages by the Company; on pain, for doing the contrary, of forfeiting all the right and property they have obtained to the Colony.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

\* Equal to sixteen English miles.

† Or eight English miles.

‡ Thirty-two English miles.



## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER VII.—CONTINUED.

In order that our readers may understand the true character of the Patroons of New Netherland and the authority with which they were vested, by virtue of their contract, we continue in our columns, from the *Holland Documents*, translated by Doctor O'Callaghan, the following copy of "Freedoms and Exemptions granted by the Board of the XIX. of the incorporated West India Company, to all those who will plant Colonies in New Netherland;" agreed to on the seventh of June, 1629; and subsequently ratified by the States General.—ED. GAZETTE.

### FREEDOMS AND EXEMPTIONS.

XII. Inasmuch as it is intended to people the Island of the Manhattes first, all fruits and wares that are produced on the lands situate on the North River, and lying thereabout, shall, for the present, be brought there before being sent elsewhere: excepting such as are from their nature unnecessary there, or such as cannot, without great loss to the owner thereof, be brought there: in which case the owners thereof shall be obliged to give timely notice in writing of the difficulty attending the same to the Company here, or to the Commander and Council there, that the same may be remedied as the necessity thereof shall be found to require.

XIII. All the Patroons of Colonies in New Netherland, and of Colonies on the Island of Manhattes, shall be at liberty to sail and traffic all along the coast, from Florida to Terra Neuf, provided that they do again return with all such goods as they shall get in trade to the Island of Manhattes, and pay five per cent. duty to the Company, in order, if possible, that after the necessary inventory of the goods shipped be taken, the same may be sent hither. And if it should so happen that they could not return, by contrary streams or otherwise, they shall, in such case, not be permitted to bring such goods to any other place but to these dominions, in order that under the inspection of the Directors of the place where they may arrive, they may be unladen, an inventory thereof made, and the aforesaid duty of five per cent. paid to the Company here, on pain, if they do the contrary, of the forfeiture of their goods so trafficked for, or the real value thereof.

XIV. In case the ships of the Patroons, in going to, or coming from, or sailing on the coast from Florida to Terra Neuf, and no further, without our grant, should overpower any prizes of the enemy, they shall be obliged to bring, or cause to be brought, such prize to the Chamber of the place from whence they sailed out,

in order to be rewarded by it; the Company shall keep the one third part thereof, and the remaining two thirds shall belong to them, in consideration of the cost and risk they have been at, all according to the orders of the Company.

XV. It shall be also free for the aforesaid Patroons to traffic and trade all along the coast of New Netherland and places circumjacent, with such goods as are consumed there, and receive in return for them, all sorts of merchandise that may be had there, except beavers, otters, minks, and all sorts of peltry, which trade the Company reserve to themselves. But the same shall be permitted at such places where the Company have no factories, conditioned that such traders shall be obliged to bring all the peltry they can procure to the Island of Manhattes in case it may be, at any rate, practicable, and there deliver to the Director, to be by him shipped hither with the ships and goods; or, if they should come here, without going there, then to give notice thereof to the Company, that a proper account thereof may be taken, in order that they may pay to the Company one guilder for each merchantable beaver and otter skin; the property, risk, and all other charges, remaining on account of the Patroons, or owners.

XVI. All coarse wares that the Colonists of the Patroons there shall consume, such as pitch, tar, weed-ashes, wood, grain, fish, salt, hearth-stone, and such like things, shall be conveyed in the Company's ships, at the rate of eighteen guilders (\$7 20) per last; four thousand weight to be accounted a last, and the Company's ship's crew shall be obliged to wheel and bring the salt on board, whereof ten lasts make a hundred. And in case of the want of ships, or room in the ships, they may order it over at their own cost, in ships of their own, and enjoy in these dominions such liberties and benefits as the Company have granted; but in either case, they shall be obliged to pay, over and above the duty of five per cent., eighteen guilders for each hundred of salt that is carried over in the Company's ships.

XVII. For all wares which are not mentioned in the foregoing article, and which are not carried by the last, there shall be paid one dollar for each hundred pounds weight; and for wines, brandies, verjuice, and vinegar, there shall be paid eighteen guilders per cask.

XVIII. The Company promises the Colonists of the Patroons, that they shall be free from customs, taxes, excise, imposts, or any other contributions, for the space of ten years; and after the expiration of the said ten years, at the highest, such customs as the goods pay here for the present.

XIX. They will not take from the service of the Patroons any of their Colonists, either man or woman, son or daughter, man-servant or maid-



servant; and though any of these should desire the same, they will not receive them, much less permit them to leave their Patroons, and enter into the service of another, unless on consent obtained from their Patroons in writing; and this for and during so many years as they are bound to their Patroons; after the expiration whereof, it shall be in the power of the Patroons to send hither all such Colonists as will not continue in their service, who until then shall not enjoy their liberty. And any Colonist who shall leave the service of his Patroon, and enter into the service of another, or shall, contrary to his contract, leave his service; we promise to do everything in our power to apprehend and deliver the same into the hands of his Patroon, or attorney, that he may be proceeded against, according to the customs of this country, as occasion may require.

XX. From all judgments given by the courts of the Patroons for upwards of fifty guilders (\$20), there may be an appeal to the Company's Commander and Council in New Netherland.

XXI. In regard to such private persons as on their own account, or others in the service of their masters here, (not enjoying the same privileges as the Patroons,) shall be inclined to go thither and settle; they shall, with the approbation of the Director and Council there, be at liberty to take up, and take possession of as much land as they shall be able properly to improve, and shall enjoy the same in full property either for themselves or masters.

XXII. They shall have free liberty of hunting and fowling, as well by water as by land, generally, and in public and private Woods and rivers, about their Colonies, according to the orders of the Director and Council.

XXIII. Whosoever, whether Colonists of Patroons for their Patroons, or free persons for themselves, or others for their masters, shall discover any shores, bays, or other fit places for erecting fisheries, or the making of salt ponds, they may take possession thereof, and begin to work on them as their own absolute property, to the exclusion of all others. And it is consented to that the Patroons of Colonists may send ships along the coast of New Netherland, on the cod fishery, and with the fish they catch, to trade to Italy, or other neutral countries, paying in such cases to the Company a duty of six guilders (\$2 40) per last; and if they should come with their lading hither, they shall be at liberty to proceed to Italy, though they shall not, under pretext of this consent, or leave from the Company, carry any goods there, on pain of arbitrary punishment; and it remaining in the breast of the Company to put a supercargo on board each ship, as in the eleventh article.

XXIV. In case any of the Colonists should, by his industry and diligence, discover any mine-

als, precious stones, crystals, marbles, or such like, or any pearl fishery, the same shall be and remain the property of the Patroon or Patroons of such Colonie; giving and ordering the discoverer such premium as the Patroon shall beforehand have stipulated with such Colonist by contract. And the Patroons shall be exempt from the payment of duty to the Company for the term of eight years, and pay only for freight, to bring them over, two per cent., and after the expiration of the aforesaid eight years, for duty and freight, the one eighth part of what the same may be worth.

XXV. The Company will take all the Colonists, as well free as those that are in service, under their protection, and them defend against all foreign and domestic wars and powers, with the forces they have there, as much as lies in their power.

XXVI. Whosoever shall settle any Colonie out of the limits of the Manhattes Island, shall be obliged to satisfy the Indians for the land they shall settle upon, and they may extend or enlarge the limits of their Colonies if they settle a proportionate number of Colonists thereon.

XXVII. The Patroons and Colonists shall in particular, and in the speediest manner, endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they may support a Minister and Schoolmaster, that thus the service of God and zeal for religion may not grow cool, and be neglected among them; and that they shall, for the first, procure a Comforter of the sick, there.

XXVIII. The Colonies that shall happen to lie on the respective rivers or islands (that is to say, each river or island for itself) shall be at liberty to appoint a Deputy, who shall give information to the Commander and Council of that Western quarter, of all things relating to his Colonie, and further matters relating thereto, of which Deputies there shall be one altered, or changed, in every two years; and all Colonies shall be obliged, at least once in every twelve months, to make exact report of their condition and of the lands thereabout, to the Commander and Council there, in order to be transmitted hither.

XXIX. The Colonists shall not be permitted to make any woollen, linen, or cotton cloth, nor weave any other stuffs there, on pain of being banished, and as perjurers, to be arbitrarily punished.

XXX. The Company will use their endeavors to supply the Colonists with as many Blacks as they conveniently can, on the conditions hereafter to be made; in such manner, however, that they shall not be bound to do it for a longer time than they shall think proper.

XXXI. The Company promise to finish the fort on the Island of the Manhattes, and to put it in a posture of defence without delay.



## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER VIII.

In our last article on this subject, we introduced to our readers what may be considered the great charter of the political rights of the Colonists of New Netherland; an instrument which, more than any other, shows the system of government under which the earliest settlers of this town and village, lived and labored.

As the distinguished historian of New Netherland has very truly remarked,\* this very important document which "transplanted to the free soil of America the feudal tenure and feudal burdens of continental Europe, is remarkable principally as a characteristic of the era in which it was produced. It bears all the marks of the social system which prevailed at the time, not only among the Dutch, but among the other nations which had adopted the civil law. The 'Colonies' were but transcripts of the 'lordships' and 'seigneuries' so common at this period, and which the French were establishing contemporaneously, in their possessions north of New Netherland,† where most of the feudal appendages of high and low jurisdiction, mutation fines, pre-emption rights, exclusive monopolies of mines, minerals, water-courses, hunting, fishing, fowling, and grinding, which we find enumerated in the charter to Patroons, form part of the civil law of the country at the present day. But however favorable the feudal tenure may be to a young country, and to agriculturists of small capital, whose interest it might be to husband their scanty means, in order the quicker and more effectually to enable them to reclaim their wild land, it cannot be denied that the charter before us had many faults and many imperfections. 'While it secured the right of the Indian to the soil,' says Moulton, 'and enjoined schools and churches, it scattered the seed of servitude, slavery, and aristocracy. While it gave to freemen as much land as they could cultivate, and exempted Colonists from taxation for ten years, it fettered agriculture by restricting commerce and prohibiting manufactures.'‡

As we have already stated, in our sketch of his life, Patroon Van der Donck visited Fatherland, in 1649, as one of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of New Netherland; and while there he appears to have been also engaged in an enterprise for conveying emigrants to America, probably for the settlement of his Colonie at Colon Donck, now the town of Yonkers.

In one of these enterprises, at least, it does not appear that he was very successful; although he appears to have completely fulfilled his engagement with the Company, entered into, in conformity with the Articles of "Freedom and Exemptions," already published in our columns, when he received from it the grant for his Colonie at this place; and thereby perfected his title to the fee of the property.

As a curious memento of the earlier days of the town—if not of its successful settlement, as a Colonie of the Dutch—we present a copy of the contract to convey his emigrants to America, which the Patroon entered into with the West India Company, at Amsterdam;‡ for which we are indebted to *The New York Colonial Documents*, edited by Dr. O'Callaghan.

### DRAFT OF A CONTRACT TO CONVEY EMIGRANTS TO NEW NETHERLAND.

[From the Minutes in the Royal Archives at the Hague; File, *West Indie*.]

This day, the 19th of March, 1650, the Committee of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company on the one part, and Adriaen van der Donck, Jacob van Conwenhoven and Jan Evertsen Bont, on the other part, have mutually agreed and concluded, in the presence of their High Mightinesses' Deputies:

That the aforesaid Van der Donck, Conwenhoven and Bont will undertake, as they do hereby contract to charter a suitable fly-boat of 200 lasts and therein to go to sea before the first of

\* O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland, i, 120.  
† The following are the dates of some of the earliest Patents for Seigneuries in Canada. St. Joseph, 1626; Notre dame des Anges, 1626; Riviere du Loup, 1633; Lauzon, 1636; Beauport, 1635. These and numbers of others may be found (some as late as 1758) in Bouchette's *Topog. of Can.*, App. II. et. seq. Forty years after the establishment of the privileged order of Patroons in New Netherland, the proprietors of Carolina attempted to introduce a privileged order of feudal lords in that Province, under the title of "Langraves" and "Caciques," the former to be endowed with 16,000, and the latter with 4,000 acres of land each. But this memorable monument of Locke's folly perished soon after birth.

‡ History of New York, 357, 358.



June next, and convey to New Netherland the number of 200 passengers, of which 100 are to be farmers and farm servants, and the remaining 100 such as the Amsterdam Chamber is accustomed to send over, conversant with agriculture, and to furnish them with necessary supplies for the voyage on the condition that the aforesaid Committee of the Company shall allow the New Netherland contractors here to have, or to draw from the duties which, after this date, will be paid to the Company on freights for New Netherland the sum of four thousand guilders cash, to pay present expenses; the subject of duty, redress, and New Netherland freedoms remaining for the more full disposition of their High Mightinesses and the Directors of the West India Company. The Committee of the Company shall immediately make an assignment of such funds, together with seven thousand guilders additional, to be drawn in New Netherland from the peltry revenue, amounting, in all, to the sum of eleven thousand guilders, the further sums derived from board and passage, if any there be, remaining for the profit and behoof of them the New Netherland contractors, without they, or the aforesaid hundred gratuitously conveyed persons, demanding anything further from the Company, or taxing them not even one stiver beyond the said eleven thousand guilders. The contractors shall, also, bind the aforementioned two hundred conveyed persons to remain there at least three years, unless some of them, for pregnant reasons, may obtain, from the Council in New Netherland, permission to return earlier, and not allow them to depart without first paying double the amount of the passage, and in case it come to pass that the aforesaid two hundred persons be not put on ship-board within the aforesaid time, so as to be able to go to sea, the aforesaid Van der Donck, Couwenhoven and Bondt, shall forfeit to the Company, from their private property, in addition to the restitution of the 4000 guilders received for present expenses, the sum of two thousand guilders at once, without the Company being further bound for the aforesaid passage or board money. And the West India Company shall be privileged, whenever said 200 persons are brought on board, to cause to be inspected the ship and the people, if these be qualified as aforesaid. And the New Netherland contractors declare that they do not intend to derive any profit beyond the return of cost which must be disbursed to obtain the passengers; they also bind themselves, the costs being deducted, to leave any overplus there may be, to be applied next year to the like conveyance of farmers or farm servants; wherein to they each oblige themselves *in solidum* and under renunciation of division, and also subject their goods to all courts and judges. Thus agreed and concluded, and signed by the Contractors, or both sides, at the Hague, on the day or year aforesaid.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER IX.

It will be remembered by our readers that the tenor of the Patents which were granted to the Patroons in New Netherland did not enable them to bequeath those lands, without express permission had been previously obtained; and the Seventh Article of the "Freedoms and Exemptions" provided for such concession to those who should desire the same.

It may readily be supposed that one who was so well versed in the law, as Adriaen van der Donck, would not neglect so important a duty; and it appears that he embraced the opportunity which was afforded by his visit to Fatherland, as the representative of the Commonalty of New Netherland, to secure the right of disposing, by will, of the Colonie of Colen Donck, as this town was then called.

Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of April, 1652, agreeably to the terms of the "Freedoms and Exemptions," the following Patent was issued to him; and our readers will find in it the third link of the chain of title to their lands, lying within this township—the acknowledgment of sale by the Indian proprietors and the grant by the Government to Van der Donck alone preceding it:

PATENT EMPOWERING ADRIAEN VAN DER DONCK TO DISPOSE OF HIS COLONIE BY WILL.

[From the *Acte-Book* of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague.]

Patent granted to Adriaen van der Donck, Patroon of the Colonie Colendoneck, situate in New Netherland, empowering him to dispose by will of said Fief of Colendoneck.

The States General of the United Netherlands. To all who shall see these presents or hear them read, Greeting:

BE IT KNOWN: That We, on the humble supplication of Adriaen van der Donck of Breda, Patroon of the Colonie Nepperhaem, by him called Colendoneck, situate in New Netherland, within the limits of the General Incorporated West India Company of this country, and having carefully looked into the fifth article of the Freedoms granted by the Assembly of the nineteen of said Company, to all those who shall plant Colonies in New Netherland aforesaid, have by these our letters unto him, the Petitioner, sovereignly given, granted, allowed and conferred, do give, grant, consent, and confer power to order, testate and dispose of his aforesaid Fief, called Colendoneck, either by form of testament and last will, codicil before a notary and witnesses, superintendents and vassals where



said property lies, or otherwise at his pleasure, for the profit of his children, if any he have, friends and kindred or others, strangers, according as it shall please and seem good to him, the aforesaid, his manorial estate to his children or other persons to give, transport or leave in whole or in part, there upon to assign rents hereditary, or for life, or even to give any one the usufruct thereof, at his discretion or good pleasure. We have, moreover, given, and do hereby give, the Petitioner permission, power, and leave, his aforesaid testament and last will, that he shall thus make or hath previously made, to alter, enlarge, diminish, and revoke, by codicil or other arrangement of last will, whenever and at all times that he shall please; which testament, gift, and order thus made or to be made by the Petitioner, We now, for then, have confirmed and ratified, confirm and ratify, by this Our letter, and will that it be maintained and perfected, and be valid and of good effect forever; and that whosoever the aforesaid Petitioner hath given the said manor or portion thereof, or assigned any rents or usufruct thereon to, shall use the same according to the laws, statutes, and customs of the place in which they are situate, in the same manner and in all forms and ways, as if the said gifts or grants were made and executed before the General Company or other their agents, whom it may concern. *Provided*, that whosoever the above mentioned Petitioner shall give, order, or make over the aforesaid Fief to, whether man or woman, shall be bound, within a year and six weeks after the death of the aforesaid Petitioner, or his or her entrance into possession of the above described Fief, to do homage unto Us and no one else, and pay the rights thereunto appertaining and belonging, all without fraud, guile, or craft. Wherefore We do request and order those of the aforementioned General Incorporated West India Company to instruct and command the Governors or Commanders and Council, who now are or shall hereafter be in New Netherland, and moreover all others whom it in anywise may concern, conjointly and each in particular, as it shall behoove him, that they maintain and perfect the testament, order and last will of the above named Petitioner, as he shall have made or yet shall make it, and as it now by Us is ratified and confirmed as aforesaid; and whosoever be by his testament and last will hath given and granted the aforesaid Fief, or shall have made and assigned, or yet may make, give, or assign any rents or usufructs to, the same to cause and permit the quiet and peaceable use and enjoyment thereof, without causing or allowing hereat any time to experience any let, hindrance, or molestation therein to the contrary.

Given under Our said purport, and the signature of our Greffier in the Hague, the six and twentieth day of April, XVI. and fifty and two.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER X.

The absence of van der Donck from the Colonie, on the service of the Commonalty, to which reference has been made, probably led to neglect on the part of his agents in New Netherland; and to the encroachments on his property, of those who lived in this vicinity.

Be this as it may, van der Donck considered it necessary to protect his title to certain meadows at Colendonek, against the interference of those "grasping people," squatters, who, in his absence from the country, had encroached on his property and interfered with his plans; and, on the twenty-sixth of May, 1653, the Patroon, who was then in Holland, addressed the following Petition to the Directors of the Company, praying for the protection referred to.\*

### PETITION OF ADRIAEN VAN DER DONCK TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WEST INDIA COMPANY, CHAMBER AT AMSTERDAM.

Adriaen van der Donck, an inhabitant of New Netherland, respectfully represents that in the year 1645, the Director and Council of New Netherland gave and granted unto him the petitioner the advantages of the Saw Kill with the lands thereabouts, to erect saw and grist mills, plantations, boweries, and such like there, according to his means and ability. This was done principally in regard and out of consideration, that the petitioner in preparing and concluding the peace between Director Kieft on the one side and the Indians on the other, had been absent from his house at his own expense over nine weeks, in the best and most necessary season of the year, and had, without speaking boastfully, contributed as much, or more, effectual service therein as, or than any other person, so that at length peace was properly concluded: on which occasion, Director Kieft not being well in funds, the petitioner advanced the Wampum which was given as a present to confirm the Treaty which, God be praised, still continues.

The petitioner, settling down there, in the beginning of the year 1646, after this grant of lands, erected a saw mill, bowerie, and plantation there, being inclined to continue according to his means; and likewise purchased the lands, with the knowledge and in the presence of the Director and Council of New Netherland, from the proprietors, in as much as the Indians claimed them and said they were theirs; but the petitioner previously finding and remonstrating that right by the Saw Kill were common valleys or haylands, he was empowered by the Director Kieft, to purchase from the Indians the adjacent valleys of use and advantage to him.



Through which consideration the petitioner, with the knowledge and in the presence of the Director and Council, as already stated, as he had no nearer valleys to include in his purchase, selected a place containing about 30 @ 40 morgens with a suitable valley thereabout, bordering on the kill in the rear of the Island of Manhattan, at *Paprinnein*, called by our people *Speyden duyvel*, the petitioner having always intended to go himself and reside there so soon as he had brought his affairs at the Saw Kill in order, and is still now resolved, so soon as he shall have arrived in that country, to go and dwell on the same spot, or constantly to make preparations thereunto by building and cultivating there, both because his mind and inclination lead him to that place and principally because he is desirous of securing said valleys, without which all the trouble, expense and great labor of himself and family at the Saw Kill and vicinity would, for want of hay, be idle, unprofitable, and in vain.

And as the petitioner understands, and is informed, from New Netherland that a great many grasping people, gone over in the year 1652, have endeavored to encroach on said plan in an underhand manner, he most respectfully requests this Board to be pleased so to dispose that the petitioner may not be prevented or prejudiced by any person in regard to the aforesaid convenient Flatt and necessary valleys for a certain peremptory time. Which doing, &c.

\* This paper is taken from the New York Colonial Manuscripts, (at Albany,) XI, 81; and we are indebted to Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, for this translation of it.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER XI.

We have related in other papers of this series, the story of the discovery, purchase, and original settlement of this town and village: it now becomes our unpleasant duty to record the earliest known outbreak of the Indians which affected the plantations at Colendonck.

During the absence from New Netherland of Director-general Stuyvesant, at an early hour of the morning of the fifteenth of September, 1655, a large party of Indians, by some estimated at nineteen hundred, of whom the greater number were armed, appeared suddenly before the infant city of New Amsterdam. [New York.]

They do not appear to have intended to commit any outrage, as they only demanded the return of some "Indians from the North;" but, as may be readily supposed, the burgers were filled with the greatest consternation. A consultation was held between the Council, the magistrates, and the principal inhabitants of the town, on the one side, and the chief men among the Indians, on the other; and the latter agreed to withdraw to Governor's Island, at sundown.

It appears, however, that the arrangement was not fulfilled; and, as the weakness of the town became more and more apparent, the savages became more and more determined to avenge the grievances which they had so long endured in silence. Captain Cornelis Leendertsen and Hendrick Van Dyck, late fiscal of the Colony, both of whom appear to have been personally obnoxious to the Indians, were attacked; and the latter became bolder and more insolent in their demands as the evening approached.

At length "the hue and cry of murder rang through the streets" of the city; and the garrison and the burger corps moved from the fort, attacked the invaders, and with the loss of three savages and five of the assailants, the Indians were driven from the city, and obliged to retire to the west side of the river.



This act sealed the fate of the bouweries and plantations which surrounded the city and were unprotected. "In a moment a house at Hoboken was on fire, and the whole of Pavonia was wrapt in flames." With the exception of Michel Jansen's family, every man and all the cattle were slain, while the greater part of the women and children were carried into captivity. The settlements on Staten Island were next visited and desolated; and the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the Colony. The settlers throughout the country, except a few on Long Island, abandoned their homes, "took wing," and sought safety at New Amsterdam or other places of security.

In this general alarm, the colonists of Colondonck fully participated; and when it shall be remembered that among the assailants were the Indians from Abasimus, Aackinkeshackey and Taappan, and that these appeared to wreck their vengeance *only on the Dutch*,—giving notice to the *English* settlers in order that by proper precautions, they might not become involved in the destruction which awaited their neighbors\*—it will be seen that they had good reason for securing their safety in flight.

We are told by the Director-general himself, that "the various plantations and bouweries" in this Colonie were abandoned, with "many others, "all of which are situated here" [*Nieu Amsterdam*] "and bordering on our Island, only divided by a small creek, which in some places by low water is passable;"† but there is a little doubt that the Peace which was soon after concluded, restored the confidence of the fugitives, and led them back to their houses in Colondonck.‡

\* O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, ii. 292.

† Director-general Stuyvesant.

‡ Those who shall desire to examine the particular history of this outbreak, which relates, directly, so little to the history of Yonkers, and has been so slightly referred to in this sketch, may consult O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, ii. 296—294; Brodhead's *New York*, i.; The Remonstrance of Hendrick van der Capellen tho Ryssel, October, 1656; Bancroft's *United States*, ii. 299.

## THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

NUMBER XII.

We have traced the history of this town through the period of its occupation by the Dutch; and another and not less important duty now devolves upon us.

In the summer of 1664, the English, under Colonel Richard Nicolls, seized the Colony of New Netherland; and, among the measures adopted by the conqueror was the promulgation of an order for the confirmation of former grants of lands, by new ones from himself—a measure which was probably adopted as much to secure a harvest of fees as for any other and more useful purpose. (*Colonial Documents*, iii, 143.)

Van der Donck appears to have died in 1655; and his widow, Mary Doughty, had become the wife of Hugh O'Neale, formerly of Newtown, L.I. It appears, also, that she claimed to be the proprietor of the Colonie of Colondonck—probably by virtue of a will, which her former husband, the Patroon of the Colonie, had been allowed to make, at his own request; (*Article IX of this series—GAZETTE*, Sept. 9;) and that, on the twenty-first of September, 1666, she appeared before the Governor; proved the purchase of the territory, by Adriaen van der Donck, from the Indians, by the testimony of those who had sold it to him; (*Article VI. of this series—GAZETTE*, July 22;) and applied for the Patent which was necessary, under the new Sovereign, to confirm her title.

On the eighth of October, 1666, the Governor issued a new Patent for the Colonie, in accordance with this application; and Hugh O'Neale and Mary, his wife, became the recognized Proprietors of Colondonck, or, as it was thenceforth called, Nepperhaem.

### PATENT FOR NEPPERHAEM.

RICHARD NICOLLS, Esq., governor under his Royal Highness, ye Duke of York, of all his territories in America, to all to whom this present writing shall come, sendeth greeting:

WHEREAS there is a certain tract of land within this government, upon the main, bounded to the northwards by a rivulet called by the Indians, Macakassin; so running southward to Nepperhaem, from thence to the kill Shorakkapoch, and then to Paprinimen, which is the southernmost bound, then to go across the country to the eastward by that which is com-



monly known by the name of Bronck's his river and land, which said tract hath heretofore been purchased of the Indian proprietors by Adriaen van der Donck, deceased, whose relict, Mary, the wife of Hugh O'Neale, one of the patentees is, and due satisfaction was also given for the same, as hath by some of the said Indians been acknowledged before me: now for a further confirmation unto them, the said Hugh O'Neale and Mary his wife, relict of the aforesaid Adriaen van der Donck, in their possession and enjoyment of the premises,

KNOW YE, that by the virtue of this our commission and authority given unto me by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, I have thought fit to give, ratify, confirm, and grant, and by these presents do give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said Hugh O'Neale and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns, all the aforementioned tract or parcel of lands called Neperhaem, together with all woods, marshes, meadows, pastures, waters, lakes, creeks, rivulets, fishing, hunting, and fowling, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments to the said tract of land belonging, with their and every of their appurtenances, and of every part and parcel thereof, to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, unto the said Hugh O'Neale and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns, to the proper use and behoofe of the said Hugh O'Neale and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns forever, he, she, or they, or any of them, rendering and paying such acknowledgment, duties, as are or shall be constituted and ordained by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and his heirs, or such governor or governors as shall from time to time be appointed and set over them within this province. That, if at any time hereafter his Royal Highness, his heirs, successors, or assigns, shall think fit to make use of any timber for shipping, or for erecting or repairing of fortifications within this government, liberty is reserved for such uses and purposes, to cut any sort of timber upon any unplanted grounds on the said tract of land, to make docks, harbours, wharves, houses, or any other conveniences relating thereunto, and also to make use of any rivers or rivulets and inlets of water for the purpose aforesaid, as fully and free as if no such patent had been granted.

Given under my hand and seal at Fort James, New York, on the island of Manhattan, the eighth day of October, in the eighteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., in the year of our Lord God, 1666.

RICHARD NICOLLS.

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave Yonkers daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

GOING NORTH.—At 7:15, 8:03, 9:49, 11:36, a. m.; 1:48, 4:51, 5:43, 6:12, 7:30, 11:20, p. m.

GOING SOUTH.—At 5:17 (except on Mondays), 7:05, 7:48, 8:15, 8:46, 9:11, 9:59, a. m.; 12:42, 2:13, 3:15, 6, 9:49, p. m.

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR YONKERS.—At 6:30, 7:30, 9, 11, a. m.; 12:30, 1:40, 2, 4:15, 4:30, 5, 5:25, 6:30, 10:30, p. m.

THE STEAMBOATS.—Steamers leave Yonkers for New York daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: *P. G. Cogbin* at 7.30 a. m.; *Arrow* at 8.30 a. m.; *Isaac P. Smith* at 9 a. m.; *Norwalk* at 4.30 p. m.

Returning, they leave New York for Yonkers as follows: *Norwalk* at 8 a. m.; *Isaac P. Smith* at 3.30 p. m.; *Arrow* at 4 p. m.; *P. G. Cogbin* 5 p. m.

On Sundays, the steamer *Pomona* leaves Yonkers for West Point and Newburgh at 8.30 a. m.; and for New York at 5.30 p. m.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—The mails are ready for delivery and close at the Yonkers Post Office daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

ARRIVE FROM	CLOSE FOR
New York at... 7.30 a. m.	New York at... 9.30 a. m.
New York at... 5.00 p. m.	New York at... 5.30 p. m.
Albany at... 6.20 p. m.	Albany at... 6.45 a. m.

The office is open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Ladies' door on Broadway, Gentlemen's on Main Street. Night letter box at the Gentlemen's door.

REV. V. M. HULBERT.—We have already announced the simple fact that Rev. V. M. Hulbert has resigned the pastoral charge of the Reformed Dutch Church in this village. There are many interesting circumstances connected with his ministry here, a few of which we will note.

Mr. Hulbert first came to Yonkers in 1842, fresh from his theological studies, at which time the only churches here were the Methodist and the Episcopal. Mr. Wells, Sr., just then deceased, was the owner of two hundred acres of land in the heart of the present incorporation. Dying without a will, his heirs at once placed the property in the market, inviting purchasers on liberal terms. Before dying, Mr. Wells had promised to give a piece of land as a site for a church. The heirs carried out the wishes of their deceased relative in this matter, and donated the land upon which the Reformed Dutch Church now stands, for that purpose.

The preliminary services of the Yonkers Reformed Dutch Church were held by Rev. Mr. Hulbert in a building which stood about where Mr. McCarten's tailoring establishment is now located, on Getty Square. In this house two



rooms were thrown into one by folding doors, for the purposes of a sanctuary, and here services were conducted regularly for three years, and Mr. Hulbert has many pleasant recollections of those, his first years in the service of his Master, as a minister of the gospel.

In 1845 the present brick church edifice now occupied by the Society, on South Broadway, near Hudson street, was erected, Mr. Hulbert laying the corner stone. The rapidity of the growth and advancement of our village in population and wealth is readily seen by the fact that at the time this church was erected, our now thriving and rapidly growing village was a mere hamlet, there being scarcely half a dozen houses of any pretensions in the whole town. Mr. Hulbert then pastured his horse upon Warburton avenue, which is now occupied by the elegant residences of some of our first families. Up to this time the charge at Yonkers was held by Mr. Hulbert in conjunction with that at Greenville, eight miles distant, of which church he was also the first pastor. When the Yonkers church building was completed, the congregation here extended a call to Mr. Hulbert from the joint connection to be their pastor solely, which he accepted, sustaining that relation for about three years more.

In the spring of 1848 Mr. H. received a call from the church at Flatbush, in the town of Saugerties, Ulster county, which he accepted. Entering upon the duties of this charge, he remained there four years and a half. Eighteen months after his departure from this place, the Yonkers church gave him a strong call to return, which he declined. In the fall of 1852, however, his first love renewed their call, which he was constrained to accept, and has been their pastor up to the time of his recent resignation. During his last pastorate here, the church has been enlarged to be the second in size in the village, and its pastor has always been regarded outside his own church and congregation, as well as in it, as a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, a devoted pastor, and a worthy citizen.

Mr. Hulbert's entire term of service in the ministry is twenty-three years, eighteen and a half of which have been spent in Yonkers. During that time he has witnessed all of the important changes which have taken place, the general improvements, building, increase of population, enlarged facilities for education, etc. In everything appertaining to the welfare of the village and town he has always been active, and ever found ready to render any service in his power for the promotion of the public good. He has been particularly interested in the cause of education, and since last fall has been an active and efficient member of the Board of Education in School District No. 2. In this capacity he cordially united with the other members of the Board in providing for the masses of the people means for the acquirement of an ample common school education.

The relations of Mr. Hulbert with his people—the church and congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church—have been during the whole course of his ministry, and are at the present time, of the most pleasant and cordial nature. His sole object in accepting another charge is with the view of entering a field of greater usefulness, in a recently organized church of his denomination at White Plains, where suitable provision has been made for the comfort of himself and family, and there appears a bright promise for successful pastoral labor. At present the church at that place worship in the Court House, but it is in contemplation to soon commence the erection of a fine church edifice.

Mr. Hulbert's long residence in Yonkers has greatly endeared him to his people, and the very many pleasant associations connected with his ministry here must render the severance of the ties between pastor and people, after having been cemented by years of loving Christian intercourse, the occasion of much regret and the source of expressions of much feeling. The reverend gentleman will carry with him to his new charge the love of his late church, and the respect of all who know him. Many kind wishes for his success will go with him, and the prayers of his recent charge will be lifted up in his behalf.



## RAMBLES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### NUMBER I.

During the past week, we availed ourself of one of those days of editorial rest which occasionally present themselves, and of the leisure of one of our sons who is well acquainted with the neighborhood, to visit one of the resting places of Westchester's honored dead.

Leaving our home, on the eastern border of the village of Morrisania, we passed through the farmlane which divides the estates of the late Thomas Richardson and William W. Fox, to the road which leads from the village of West Farms to Hunt's Point, on the Sound; and along the dusty line of the latter, skirted on either hand with the elegant country-seats of many of Westchester's wealthiest inhabitants, we continued our pilgrimage.

The heat and the dust were oppressive; and the walk which but them had furnished an agreeable recreation, soon became a wearisome labor. Very few of those who occupied the neighboring mansions, ventured beyond their piazzas; and of those whose duties led them into the fields or the highway, we scarcely saw enough to give us the information which we occasionally sought.

We passed, successively, the residence of the late Thomas Richardson, concealed from the passer-by, by its dense screen of magnificent evergreens, and that of the late William W. Fox, solid and substantial, yet everywhere exhibiting the cheering comforts of a plentifully supplied country home. The elegant mansions of William and John B. Simpson, in the midst of a carefully ornamented lawn which seems to be held in common by the two well-known brothers; and the grounds of Richard M. Hoe and J. B. Herrick—the residence of the latter approached through a long vista of willows, were next admired, as we passed along the road; while that of Edward G. Faile—with its appropriate appendages of carefully arranged and scrupulously neat farm buildings—and the elegant but narrowly-confined residence of stone, in the style of the Tudors, lately owned by Peter S. Hoo; the densely wooded entrance to the ample grounds of Mr. Dickey; the large, square, old-fashioned frame house of Paul Spofford and the elegant modern villa, surrounded by elaborately ornamented

grounds, of Robert L. Kitching, successively arrested our attention and commanded our admiration. The distant chateau of our lamented friend, Benjamin M. Whitlock, whose memory is cherished by all who knew him in the broad and manly benevolence of his nature, was occasionally seen in the distance, through the trees on our right; and still farther, in the same direction, the business-like structures at Port Morris, flanked by the deep waters of the Sound, added to the varied beauties of the scene: on our left, the heavy foliage which gave an air of coolness and comfort to the carefully kept grounds and the cosey gate-house of Mr. Dickey and to the old-fashioned farm-buildings of Mr. Spofford, concealed from our curious enquiries, the wide marshes through which the distant Bronx steals its way to the Sound, and from the more distant high lands of the ancient borough of Westchester.

A turn in the road, near Mr. Kitching's and the termination of the screen of woods on our left, to which we have alluded, suddenly opened, from that point, an extended view of the marshy meadows and the sluggish Bronx, with the unappropriated, if not unappreciated beauties of Hunt's Point, bounded, in the distance, by the Sound, and by the receding shores of Long Island; and thence, leaving the estate of Francis Barretto, on our right, we descended from the highly cultivated ridge along which we had been passing, to the dreary waste below.

Near the western margin of the marsh, but entirely detached from the main land by the meadows, frequently overflowed by the tide, which surround it, is an islet—a mere knoll, in fact—through which the roadway has been cut; and the northernmost portion, of that knoll, on the eastern slope of which, also, a lonely cottage nestles beneath the overshadowing branches of a fine old oak, is mostly occupied by the ancient burial place which was the object of our search.

A substantial, but unpainted, picket fence separates it from the marsh, and the door-yard of the cottage, and the sandy road; and the gate, without a fastening, offers no resistance to the entrance of those who seek the resting-place, within, of those who have gone before. Three or four stone steps, also, in pretty good order, lead from the road to the wilderness above; and we



approached the spot, not without some misgivings, concerning the correctness of our supposition that this is one of the most noteworthy of the shrines of old Westchester. The entire enclosure is covered with a mass of bushes and briars, interwoven with weeds and long coarse grass; and the moss-covered memorials of by-gone generations as well as those which record the names of the more recent occupants, are often obscured by the encroachments of these unbidden and unwelcome tenants.

We wandered over the greater part of the ground, picking our way among the bushes and briars, and stopping to read the inscriptions which perpetuate the memory of the Leggetts, the Wards, and the Hunts who, for more than a hundred years, have garnered their dead in this forbidding place; but we failed to see the stone which, more than all others, had attracted us to that spot. We pushed our way into the thicket on the right of the entrance, and we found, covered over with weeds and briars, only a line of posts and chains which enclosed the marble obelisk of a Leggett, and the graves of other members of that ancient family and of the Wards, their neighbors; on the left of the entrance, on the highest spot of the enclosure, a dense mass of trees and bushes offered no apparent inducement for the labor which would be required to penetrate it.

At length, as a last resort, in our anxious search, we pushed through the obstructions, and we were rewarded for our labor by finding the particular object of our visit—a neat marble monument, about eight feet in height, enclosed with an iron, picket fence, overhung by a weeping willow, and bearing the following inscription:

**SACRED**

to the memory

of

JOSEPH R. DRAKE, M. D.

who died Sept. 21st.

1820,

aged 25 Years.

*None knew him, but to love him,  
Nor named him, but to praise.*

The structure of this monument rests on a base or plinth of white marble, three feet four inches square, and nearly eight inches high. It is composed of a simple square paneled pedestal of grey clouded marble, with base moulding and cornice of white, three feet ten inches high and two feet square, from which springs an obelisk, also of grey marble, fourteen inches square at its base and seven at its vertex, with a rise, measured along the center of its face, of three feet six inches. Ten round pickets of iron, three feet five inches in height and three and a half inches distant from center to center, are set into the white marble base, on each of its four sides, closely enclosing the structure; and a good-sized weeping willow, on the eastern side of the monument, droops over the whole and overtops the knotted mass of foliage which spontaneously conceals the neglected grave from the passer-by.

The monument begins to need repair. The iron pickets, for the want of paint, are rapidly rusting away, the white marble base being sadly disfigured with the stains; and the whole structure, slightly leaning toward the North, needs a little friendly care from some one of the Poet's many admirers. A few hours labor, bestowed occasionally, by any of the wealthy and large-hearted citizens who live in the immediate vicinity of this ancient burial-place, would keep it in good order and render it more worthy of the neighborhood and of the youthful bard who rests within its borders—such an evidence of respect for the memory of one of Westchester's sweetest songsters, should at least be shown, by some one, as to ensure the removal of the rubbish from his grave and secure his monument from premature destruction.



We have read of the delicate propriety of laying the Poet down on the margin of the Bronx, whose beauties he had made immortal; and we little suspected that so little foundation in fact, existed for all such nonsense.

It would have been a pleasant close of the Poet's career and a consolation to his friends and admirers, if some shady nook on the bank of the picturesque streamlet, had been selected as his burial place: it is an insult to the good sense of the literary world and to the feelings of his dearest friends, to insinuate that such a spot has been found in the dreary and deserted graveyard which is the subject of these remarks. There may be poetry as well as propriety in biding the remains of a departed Poet, on the summit of a barren and useless sandy knoll, in the midst of a wide-spread salt marsh, with a lazy stream flowing in the distance; and it may, by an amazing stretch of imagination, be a very appropriate continuation of the imaginary compliment, to let the grave which such a spot contains, thenceforward take care of itself and become obscured, in every direction, by the bushes and weeds which surround it. All these, we say, may be proper and appropriate in the case of a Poet's bones;—we thank God, that we deal only in prose.

Having satisfied ourself concerning the whereabouts and condition of the poet's grave, we returned home by way of that shady, country-like lane which tradition points out as part of General La Fayette's route on his journey from New York to Boston; and, after a more agreeable walk than that which led us to the grave, we settled down in our chair, a wiser if not a better man.

H. B. D.

## RAMBLES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### NUMBER II.

During one of the pleasant days of the past week, we paid a visit to the Cemetery of St. John's Church, in the valley of the Saw Mill River, in this town; with the expectation of finding there, the ground where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep:" we need not tell our readers, or those of them who reside near this village, how much we were disappointed.

Passing the richly carved wooden brown-stone gateway which marks the entrance from the valley-road—a structure which indicates too truly, "what a goodly outside falsehood hath," we wandered through the various pathways of the well-kept grave-yard, noting, here and there, an object of special interest or special import; and pausing a moment, now and then, as we went, to look more carefully on what will probably become the resting-places of some of those whom we now number among our acquaintances and friends.

Taking the lower side of the carriage-way, on our way up the slope, we noticed the fine monuments of GEORGE MACADAM, Mrs. FLAGG, and Mrs. MANIERRE, of Mrs. SUSAN WARING and of the families of S. D. ROCKWELL and LEMUEL VALENTINE; and we lingered while we read from a neat head-stone of marble, the following inscription to the memory of one possessing a world-wide renown, in the field of Christian usefulness:

ROBERT BAIRD, D. D.

Born

October 6th. 1798,

Ordained a Minister of the Gospel,

April 22nd. 1828.



Ready to every good work,  
and determined not to know anything  
save Jesus Christ and Him crucified,  
the great labour of his life was  
the spread of the Truth as it is in Jesus  
in lands nominally Christian.  
It pleased God to make him eminently useful.  
Spent in the service of his Lord,  
he entered into rest  
March 15th. 1863.

To live was Christ and to die was gain.

On one side of the grave of this eminent servant of God, rest the remains of his widow, FERMINE O. A. BAIRD, who departed, April 29, 1864; on the other, those of a little grandchild, the loved one of our friend EDWARD P. BAIRD, which was taken from him, a few months since.

A little further, our wanderings were arrested by a marble slab which marks the grave of LUCY A., the amiable daughter of our honored associate and fellow-laborer, Colonel THOMAS F. DEVOE of New York; and the solid granite head-stones of HOWARD. JONAS PLATT and JAMES E. BETTNER, and the massive structure, which is the family tomb of JOHN COPPETT—the latter with its principal inscription on the back of the building, out of the sight of the passer-by—also commanded, successively, our particular attention.

On the right-hand side of the carriage-way, in a neatly enclosed lot, we noticed a fine head-stone bearing this inscription:

THE GRAVE OF

THE REV.

ALEXANDER H. CROSBY, A. M.

WHO DIED

JANUARY 4. 1839,

ÆT. 35.

*He came to this Island to recruit his wasted strength, and to prepare himself for renewed exertion in the service of his Master. But, graciously remitting his labor, "the Lord of the harvest" was pleased to call him to that rest which "remaineth for the people of GOD."*

*As a faint expression of their regret at his premature death, and their attachment to him as a Minister, and a friend, the Vestry of St. John's Church, Yonkers, West-Chester County, New York (of which he was for 10 years, the devoted Rector) have caused this stone to be erected to his memory.*

*"He is not dead, but sleepeth"*

*In May, 1850, the remains were brought from the Island of St. Croix, and deposited in this spot, agreeably to the earnest wishes of the beloved dead.*

*"Dust to it's narrow house beneath,  
Soul to it's God on high."*

Mrs. JELIA A. CROSBY, the widow of Mr. CROSBY, lies at his side; and a neat head-stone perpetuates her memory.

On the same side of the carriage-way lie the remains of Rev. REUBEN HUBBARD; and there, also, overshadowed by the foliage of an overhanging tree, rests all that is mortal of HENRY L. STORRS, the recently lamented Rector of St. John's. At the head of the grave of the latter, stands a marble slab bearing this inscription:



THE GRAVE

of the Reverend

HENRY L. STORRS M. A.

For eleven years

The faithful Rector of this Parish

who died May 16th, 1852;

aged 41 years.

Honored and beloved by all his flock  
First and foremost in every good work  
and labor of love.

Ever the kind sympathising friend,

The devoted Pastor and faithful preacher.

He literally spent his life and his strength  
for his people.

Preaching only Christ and him crucified.

His sorrowing flock  
have erected this tablet to his memory.

*"Be thou faithful unto death and  
I will give thee a crown of life."*

In the extreme rear of the enclosure, and separated from the elegant grounds through which we had been wandering, by the carriage way, which led up, through the Cemetery, from the entrance, we noticed two elevated knolls, on which, from among the bushes and weeds which evidently disfigured them, we saw the tops of some headstones; and to the rearmost of these, assuring ourselves that, at last, we had found the ancient burying place of the settlement, we directed our course.

We crossed the carriage-way, to which we have referred; and we had passed from the expensively embellished and carefully attended grounds of one class of our neighbors, not into the grave-yard of Old Yonkers, as we had hoped and desired, but into the unadorned, uncared-for, and wilderness-like retreat of the poor and the friendless of the neighborhood, among whom the Germans are evidently numbered;—

that which is known as "The Public Ground," in which those whose limited means forbid the purchase of a lot, in the lower part of the Cemetery, find a narrow resting-place.

We pushed our way through the obstructions, stopping as we went, to drop a sympathetic tear on the carefully watched grave of SUSAN JANE MORE—the name with which the oaken stake at the foot, was inscribed with a lead pencil; and we asked ourselves, as we looked at the clamshells and chips of white marble which were laid, carefully, on the little mound, who was the loved one whose grave is marked with such simple memorials? and whose hand is it—that of a lonely child or a doating mother—which decorates it with such child-like simplicity?

The neatly-painted and sanded head-board, and low, latticed fence which enclosed the grave of SUSAN LATETIX HILL, and the carefully rubbed and rudely inscribed brown-stone slab, bearing the inscription, by some untrained hand,

F. HELWICK;

the images of plaster, the simple wooden crosses, and the pencil-marked oak stakes, each struggling with the encroaching bushes and weeds, to perpetuate, awhile, the memory of lost-ones, indicated as clearly as the elaborate memorials in other parts of the Cemetery, the tenacity with which each, according to the means with which God has blessed him, seeks to retain a recollection of those who have gone before; and they proved that the humble as well as the more favored ones—those whose narrow burial-places are unnoticed and uncared for by those whose grounds these are, as well as those whose beautifully-ornamented and carefully-attended enclosures are on the other side of the carriage-way—were fully alive to the duties which they owed to the dead, as well as to those which they owed to the living.

Having failed in our effort to find, on the easternmost knoll, the graves of the tenantry and the servants of the Manor, we crossed a little



vale, and picked our way among the equally neglected graves which cover the westernmost elevation—with little hope, however, of any greater success, in that direction.

We were not disappointed. We found no headstone which indicated an interment during the eighteenth century; and we wandered, back and forth, now starting a rabbit from its hiding place, and then arrested by the rotten remains of a disinterred funeral case, which had been thrown to the surface on the opening of a new grave, and looking at the clean slabs, often half hidden by the weeds and bushes, which indicated the comparatively recent burials, without seeing any person to direct our course or give us any information.

We noticed, however, in the midst of this neglected part of the Cemetery, within a stone's throw of the range of enclosures which, at the head of the slope, indicates what seems to be considered the limit of respectability in either the occupants or their representatives, a head-stone bearing this inscription:

To the  
Memory of  
*The Revd. ELIAS COOPER,*  
twenty-seven years Rector  
of St. John's Church  
*Yonkers.*  
Died Jan'y 16th, 1816,  
aged 58 years.

*"He was a burning and a shining LIGHT:"*

and calling to our recollection the tablet on the south wall of St. John's, which had told us of the "esteem, affection, and regret" which "his faithful flock" desired to perpetuate by that memorial, less than fifty years ago, we said to ourself, as we turned from the spot, which is now so desolate, "How just was the sarcasm of the Poet, when he said 'a great man's memory' may outlive his life, half a year.'"

There, also, concealed by the luxuriant growth of weeds and brush, is a head-stone which is thus inscribed:

TO THE  
memory of

Six Children of JOHN & MARIA  
AUSTIN

who perished in the conflagration  
of their house March 22<sup>nd</sup>. 1840.

WILSEA, Aged 19 Years,  
HANNAH ELIZA, Aged 12 Years,  
ELIZABETH ANN, Aged 11 Years,  
JOHN, Aged 10 Years,  
WILLIAM JAMES, Aged 9 Years,  
FREELOVE, Aged 7 Years,

—o—

*The sundown deepen'd into night,  
That darken'd o'er their calm repose  
They never saw the morning's light;  
Their eyes, no more on earth unclos'd.*

On the summit of the high ground, enclosed with a neat fence, are the burial-places of the family of Lemuel Wells, one of the patriarchs of the village; and a fine head-stone, thus inscribed, marks the place of his repose.

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
**Lemuel Wells,**

BORN

in Hartford, Connecticut,

DIED

in Yonkers, New-York.

February 11th, A. D. 1842;

aged 82 years.

—o—

DYING

*"In the Confidence of a certain faith,  
In the Comfort of a reasonable, religious & holy hope;"*

*"This Corruption shall put on*

INCORRUPTION,

*This Mortal*

IMMORTALITY."



To the north of this, as we passed down the knoll, we noticed a white marble head-stone, on which is inscribed :

HERE LIES  
THE REMAINS OF  
PROFESSOR  
BERNARD A. MIGY  
WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE  
MAY 10, 1856,  
IN THE 40 YEAR  
OF HIS AGE.

Husband, farewell, till call'd away,  
To join thee in the rounds endless day,  
Tell then, my fond my aching heart must swell,  
My earthly joy my Husband O, farewell.

On the northern face of this knoll, is the family vault of RUFUS S. KING; and on its western slope, the desolation of the scene is bounded by a range of lots, substantially enclosed, and kept in admirable order.

We passed down toward the entrance, on the northern side of the carriage-way, to which we have already alluded; and as we strolled leisurely through the paths, among the carefully kept family burial-places, we noticed among others, the extensive vault of "BREVORT & "ODELL," the handsome monuments to the memory of JOHN TOWNSEND, Mrs. KEYSER, Mr. and Mrs. PETER HAWES, THOMAS QUIGLEY, Mrs. FERRIS SAMUEL GETTY, Mrs. GEORGE B. SKINNER, and Mrs. PLATT ADAMS; the obelisks which mark the family burial-places of Messrs. CANDEE, STEPHENS and MINCIE; and the modest, but appropriate, tablet which designates the grave of FREDERICK D., son of Rev. Dr. SEWARD.

About half-way down the slope, on the upper side of the carriage-way, in the center of an unenclosed lot, we observed, as we passed, a rickety broken shaft of marble, about four feet high, on which, inscribed on a scroll, are the following words :

HERE LIE THE BODIES OF  
MRS. ANNE HILL, and her sister  
MRS. ELIZA A. SMITH, both of Philadelphia  
ELIZA JOHNSON of Albany

BRIDGET BRODERICK. WM. MC-  
CLUSKEY and two women  
and one man whose names  
are unknown all of whom  
were lost from the HENRY CLAY  
on the burning of that  
steam boat 2 1-2 miles below  
the village of Yonkers on  
her passage from Albany  
to New York July 28th 1832

Our task had been accomplished, and as we approached the gateway, we paused while we turned to take a general view, from that point, of this last home of Yonkers' dead. The recollection of the scene of desolation and neglect which lies on the two knolls, beyond the more agreeable one which was immediately before us, disturbed us; and, half inclined to concur in his view, we asked ourselves what would have been the feelings and action, in this case, of Doctor FRANKLIN, who is said to have declared that he would not trust himself, over night, in any town, whose grave-yard was not properly cared for and in which the memory of those who had gone before, was not so much respected as to ensure for their graves, the attention of those who survived?

In this grave-yard, the destined resting place of many who are now living in this vicinity, there is a prevailing appearance of neglect, except in those cases wherein the owners of lots have assumed the duty of keeping those lots in good order, at their own expense; and we regret to say that our enquiries have resulted in no very satisfactory explanation of the subject.

The Cemetery is a portion of the ancient glebe of the parish of St. John's; it is said to be the property of the corporation of that church; and its Vestry is said to hold the entire control of the premises. If this is true, we hazard but little in expressing the opinion that that body is blameworthy; and that Yonkers owes it to herself to take early measures to release the town from the wrong which is thus inflicted on the memory of the early inhabitants of the village, on that of the friendless sojourner who has found a final resting-place in these grounds, and on that of the poor whose friends are still in our midst.



## RAMBLES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

NUMBER III.

On Saturday of last week, we wandered, for the first time, into the ancient town of New Rochelle, the early home, in America, of a party of the Huguenotic refugees, who had sought a home in the western wilderness.

As we travelled on the New York and New Haven Railroad, our first impressions were received from the peculiar arrangements for the convenience of passengers, which distinguish the railroad station at that place from all others which we have seen, either in Westchester County or elsewhere; and we need not say that we very readily accounted for some of the peculiarities of some of those who live in the vicinity—no one who is compelled to land at, or depart from, such a station, should be expected to keep his temper during the remainder of the day. Turning our back on the wretched place, as speedily as possible, we proceeded westward along the old road which leads to the White Plains, for the purpose, before visiting near-by objects, of looking at the monument, and former residence, and subsequent resting-place, of THOMAS PAINE, the well-known Infidel, whose political writings, in the early days of the War of the Revolution, exerted so great an influence over the affairs of the Colonies: and nerved, so completely, the uprisen Colonists for the discharge of their dangerous, but sacred, duty.

The morning was cool and delightful; and as we walked along the dusty road, now winding between the well-kept country-seats of business-men in New York, and then crowding past the ancient homesteads of by-gone generations, we saw none of that freshness or of that business-like air which marks the streets of our own town, a few miles below; nor did we see any spot which we could have made our home, with any satisfaction.

On our left, we passed the residence of John Fowler, Jr., the modest but intelligent historian of the town; and, immediately beyond it, the seat, late of Captain S. W. West, standing in the midst of a beautiful pasture, and completely shaded with weeping willows. Adjoining the West estate, is that of Hon. Edmund J. Porter—

the former home of Richard Lathers—with its beautiful screen of Balsam firs; and immediately opposite the last, is the fine old mansion of Jacob Carpenter, with its many shade trees, its neatly kept lawn and carriage ways, ornamented with statuary, its extensive conservatories and gardens, and its four-story observatory—the latter defying all systems of architecture; and putting the enterprize of Latting to the blush.

In the distance, on our left, just beyond the estate of Mr. Porter, we observed the white cottage, apparently of stone, in the Dutch style, of Mr. Rubira; and still further westward we noticed the grey-stone, castellated residence of Mr. Daly, one of the modern Barons of New Rochelle.

Immediately beyond Mr. Carpenter's gardens, we noticed the trim, new, wooden cottage—constructed after one of Ranlett's ready-made designs—probably for the purpose of saving the expense of a competent architect—which is now owned by George S. Sickles, Esq., father of Major-general Sickles, and we gladly bear testimony to the perfect good order which everywhere prevails around his premises, as far as they are visible from the road on which we passed.

At this point, we passed what appeared to be the extreme limits of the aristocracy of New Rochelle; and no one, whose name is recognized as among the *elite*, appears to have ventured further westward, on either side of the road, than the lane which bounds the property of Mr. Sickles, on the west. Our intercourse, therefore, was thenceforth entirely with those whose accounts were kept in the adjacent fields rather than in the banks in the distant city.

On our left, the land rises abruptly, and is covered with trees; and there was nothing requiring especial notice: on our right, we noticed, standing with its gable toward the road, but at some distance from it, an ancient stone house of one story, with a lean-to on its rear and a broad, friendly-looking stoop in front. It was the ancient home of some old Huguenot, and is now the property of the estate of Mr. Nicholson.

Just above the last, also on our right, we passed another old house of a single story, with its gable toward the road, and standing close to it. This is of wood, the siding being shingles



with their butts trimmed; and one of the inevitable lean-tos, which prevail hereabouts, but of comparatively modern construction, supports its rear. It is also an old Huguenotic house; but we did not learn by whom it is now occupied.

Yet further on our way, we passed another of the same class, of stone, whitewashed; and, like its ancient neighbors, with its gable toward the road. It was, doubtless, the ancient home of some old settler; but we failed in our efforts to ascertain the names of either the former owner or the present occupant.

We next passed, on the high ground on our right, the modern-built, square, frame dwelling, of the packing-box school, late the residence of Mr. Hall; and nearly opposite to it, on our left, in the midst of a large meadow and distant from the road, stands the old home of the Servoss family, now the residence of Mr. Barker, overshadowed with trees and approached by a carriage-way which leads from the broken-down gateway which admits the visitor.

Just above the house, but nearer to the road, stands a large building, formerly a mill, now an ice-house; and what seems to have been the mill-pond of the olden time, close by, and carefully enclosed within a stone-wall, appears to have sunk into the comparatively unimportant grade of an ice-pond.

Adjoining the estate of the late Mr. Hall, on the high ground on our right, and extending a considerable distance up the road, is the well-known "Pugsley place," of a hundred and fifty-one acres, now occupied by Cornelius Secor.

It was long the home of a colony of shiftless negroes, who were sheltered there by a venerable darkey, named Hannah Pugsley, who held a life interest in the estate; and at her death, four or five years ago, it passed successively into the hands of a series of speculators.

Between the negroes, and the speculators, and the cultivator of it, on shares—the last being as destructive as the others—it is about as forlorn a place as can well be supposed; and the ancient, shingle-sided house, with its lean-to, gable to the road, and its old well at its rear—the latter with its long, old-style sweep and bucket—form appropriate mementoes of the past, in the midst of the surrounding desolation.

A very neat cottage, standing in the midst of trees, on the high ground on our right, the slope of which has been carefully terraced, next arrested our attention; but we could not learn the name of the new-comer who now resides there; while just beyond it, on the opposite side of the road, we passed the modern-built, frame dwelling of Mrs. Benjamin Badeau, whose ancient one-story wooden dwelling, with shingle siding and a lean-to, is immediately in its rear.

From this point the fine residence of Mr. Charles Van Benschoten, on the left, and that of Mr. Simeon Lester, on the right, were visible, in the distance, before us; and an old farm-house, approached through a long lane, which passes from the road, across a low vale, stands back in the fields, directly opposite the residence of Mrs. Badeau.

In one portion of that simple farm-house, in the fields, Thomas Paine once lived and wrote, it is said; at the end of the lane which leads to that house, by the side of the road along which we had wandered for a little more than a mile, and nearly opposite to Mrs. Badeau's house, stands his monument; within the adjoining field, not more than fifteen or twenty feet from the monument, he was buried,—the rude wall of loose stones, which once enclosed his grave, half broken down and now enclosing only a thrifty young hickory, still marking the spot;—and in the old house, opposite, when Mrs. Badeau was a girl, Paine is said to have found a home, for a season.

Our attention was first arrested by the monument—a fine square block of white marble, with an ornamented cap and moulded base, standing some ten or twelve feet high, and enclosed within an area of about sixteen feet square, with a substantial stone wall, of some three feet high, and a couple of panels of iron picket fence, between which is a gate securely locked.

On the upper part of the face of the shaft, in front, neatly cut in the letter which is known among printers as Gothic,—the style which is used by us, for the words THOMAS PAINE, and COMMON SENSE in the following copy of the inscription—appears the following:

"THE WORLD IS MY COUNTRY.  
TO DO GOOD MY RELIGION."

PAINE'S MOTTO.



Beneath these words is a medallion portrait, in profile, encircled with a wreath of oak and laurel. These are in *basso relievo*; and the portrait was doubtless intended to represent Paine, although, in that respect, it is a decided failure, if the bust by Ames may be considered a standard.

Below the medallion, on the front of the monument, is the following, in Gothic capitals,—the same style of letter as that used in the first and third lines,—but of different sizes :

THOMAS PAINE,

AUTHOR OF

"COMMON SENSE"

BORN IN ENGLAND JANUARY. 29. 1737.

DIED IN NEW YORK CITY JUNE. 8. 1809.

"THE PALLAGES OF KINGS ARE BUILT UPON  
THE RUINS OF THE BOWERS OF PARADISE."

COMMON SENSE.

DIRECTED BY

PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION.

On the southern face of the monument, also in Gothic capitals, of uniform size, is the following :

"these are the times that try men's souls. the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. tyranny like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have the glorious consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. what we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly, heaven knows how to put a price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated."

CRISIS NO 1

"the times that tried men's souls are over, and the greatest and completest revolution the world ever knew, gloriously and happily accomplished.—in the present case, the mighty magnitude of the object, the numerous and complicated dangers we have suffered or escaped, the eminence we now stand on, and the vast prospect before us, must all conspire to impress us with contemplation.

to see it in our power to make a world happy, to teach mankind the art of being so, to exhibit, on the theatre of the universe a character hitherto unknown, and to have as it were, a new creation entrusted to our hands. are honours that can neither be too highly estimated, nor too gratefully received.

—never had a country more openings to happiness than this, her setting out in life, like the rising of a fair morning, was unclouded and promising, her cause was good. her principles just and liberal, her temper serene and firm, and every thing about her wore the mark of honour. it is not every country that can boast so fair an origin; but america need never be ashamed to tell her birth, nor relate the stages by which she rose to empire"

CRISIS NO IV.

On its northern face, also in Gothic capitals, of uniform size, is the following :

"I believe in one god and no more, and I hope for happiness beyond this life, I believe in the equality of man, and that our religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow creatures happy."

AGE OF REASON.

"It is necessary to the happiness of man, that he be mentally faithful to himself, infidelity does not consist in believing or in disbelieving; it consists in professing to believe what he does not believe."

AGE OF REASON.



On its rear is the following :

"It is only in the creation that all our ideas and conceptions of a word of god can unite. the creation speaketh an universal language independently of human speech or human language, multiplied and various as they be. it is an ever-existing original, which every man can read. it cannot be forged; it cannot be counterfeited; it cannot be lost. it cannot be altered; it cannot be suppressed. it does not depend upon the will of man whether it shall be published or not; it publishes itself from one end of the earth to the other. it preaches to all nations and to all worlds; and this word of god reveals to man all that is necessary for man to know of god.

do we want to contemplate his power? we see it in the immensity of the creation do we want to contemplate his wisdom? we see it in the unchangeable order by which the incomprehensible whole is governed. do we want to contemplate his munificence? we see it in the abundance with which he fills the earth. do we want to contemplate his mercy; we see it in his not withholding that abundance even from the unthankful. in fine do we want to know what god is? search not the book called the scriptur which any human hand might make. but the scripture called the creation."

AGE OF REASON.

## RAMBLES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

NUMBER III.—CONTINUED.

About fifteen feet east from the enclosure which contains the monument which we have described, is the site of Paine's grave, his grave no longer.

We were told by Mrs. Hayes, who occupies the house in which Paine once lived, that when the latter died, the owner of the farm refused permission for his interment on the property; and that the hospitality of a neighboring farmer, if such it may be called, afforded a home, then supposed to be the last, for all that remained on earth of the dissipated and corrupt old man.

Unfortunately for the tradition, there appears to be little truth in this romantic story. When he died the farm evidently belonged to himself—the widow of Mr. Shute, to whom he had sold it, having surrendered it to him, a short time before;—and he left it, by will, to his executors, as trustees, to be sold for certain specified purposes. His body was brought to this place, from what is now No. 59 Grove street, in the city of New York, where he had died, on the ninth of June, 1809, the day after his death; and here, in accordance with his repeatedly expressed wish, as well as with the terms of his will, the seven personal friends who accompanied the body, laid it in the ground.

He had earnestly desired to find a grave among the Society of Friends, and had applied to one of the leading members of the Society for an expression of his opinion on the subject, if not for permission; in advance of his death, to be buried among them. The result was a very decided refusal by the Committee which controlled that subject; and, in anticipation of that rejection of his body after death, which had everywhere awaited him while living, he had provided for the reception of his remains on the private property which he could entirely control.

As we have said, his body was brought to this place by seven personal friends, on the ninth of June, 1809; and within the neglected enclosure of which we have spoken, some fifteen feet eastward from the wall which encloses the monument which we have described, they laid him, as they supposed, for his final rest. In accordance with the terms of his will, a rude wall, of loose stones,



was built subsequently around the solitary grave; and, a headstone was erected on which, it is said, were the following words:

THOMAS PAINE,

AUTHOR OF

"COMMON SENSE,"

DIED JUNE 8, 1809,

AGED 72 YEARS AND 5 MONTHS.

The remains of the wall which surrounded the grave of the old man, in the midst of which stands a thrifty young hickory, alone continue, to tell the romantic story. There is no longer a headstone to tell of him who was laid there, nearly sixty years ago; and, if report speaks truly, the grave itself has been rifled, and the bones of its occupant have been carried back to England, whence, in the early days of the Revolutionary war, they had been brought by their unprincipled owner: to William Cobbett belongs the notoriety of digging up and removing from Westchester County, all that remained of the beauly reprobate, except the odor of his unhallowed fame.

Having concluded our examination of the monument and the burial-place of Paine, near the old road on which we had rambled, we returned to the farm-lane, bordered with a few old poplars, which leads to his former home; and crossing the vale which runs nearly parallel with the old road, we approached the house.

In the early days of the Revolutionary War, this farm, with others adjoining it, belonged to a Loyalist named Frederic DeVoe; and, from the description of it which has come down to us, it appears to have been an estate of unusual value—the mansion having been a stone building, 120 by 28 feet in size, and the various surrounding buildings possessing a corresponding importance.

In the spring of 1784, when the Bill which authorized the sale of the Confiscated Estates was before the Legislature, Mr. Lewis Morris moved as an amendment thereto, the presentation of this fine estate to Paine; and as he appears to have interested himself in the subject, it was carried through the Committees and both Houses, and,

after the Bill had been vetoed by the Council of Revision, through both houses a second time, notwithstanding the objections of the Council.

In 1790, while Paine was in Europe, the mansion was burned; and in 1802, when he returned to America, he valued the estate at £6000 sterling.

In the latter year, (1802,) it was occupied by one, Purdy; and in June, 1803, Paine removed to the premises, and boarded with his tenant. His paramour and her two children were with him only a portion of the summer; and as Purdy was very poor, the establishment of the noted landlord was not very remarkable—indeed, it is said, that although he kept a separate table for himself and his family, the little room which he occupied as a bedroom contained only "a miserable straw bed, on which he slept, a small deal table, a chair, a bible, and a jug of spirituous liquors. He preferred brandy, but as that was too dear in the country, for his penurious spirit, he drank New England rum." (*Chestham*, 236, 237.)

In the spring of 1804, Purdy having removed from the farm, Paine returned to New Rochelle, and hired Christopher Derick to cultivate his land, but he boarded with Andrew A. Dean, near by; and to Mrs. Dean's narrative are we indebted for much of our information concerning his personal habits. He was then in the habit of getting drunk every day; but when he was sober, he was remarkably quarrelsome and deliberately and disgustingly filthy, "choosing to perform the offices of nature in his bed."

In the fall of 1804, having obliged Mrs. Dean to dismiss him, he removed to his farm-house, the building now standing on the property; and having hired a drunken negress, named Betty, to attend to his household affairs—Derick, meanwhile having been discharged—he established himself as a housekeeper.

Mrs. Dean has related that both Paine and his black maid would often lie prostrate on the same floor, dead drunk, sprawling and swearing and threatening to fight, but incapable of approaching each other to combat—a scene which is in perfect keeping with others, even more disgusting, of which we have heard.



Without tiring our readers with the filthy details of his every day life, as related by Mrs. Dean, and Messrs. Carver and Cheetham, we will simply relate that, sometimes in company with his mistress and sometimes alone, Paine continued to haunt New Rochelle, a portion of the time, until the fall of 1805, when he sold the property to a Mr. Shute, for fifty dollars per acre ; but, soon after, the purchaser having died, the widow induced him to relieve her from the liabilities, by returning the property to him.

At length, spurned from the houses of his most ardent disciples, a burden to himself and to the world, he died ; and the estate was divided and sold—the homestead and its surroundings having passed through various hands, into those of Mr. William Hayes, by whom it is now owned and occupied.

The house fronts the South, with a lawn in front ; but as it is distant from the road, in the midst of the fields, it is comparatively secluded from the surrounding world. It is a small, two-story, frame building, having a single room in front and a smaller one—that which was the scene of Paine's beastliness—in its rear ; on its easterly end, there is a wing of more recent construction, and along the entire rear is a lean-to, after the fashion of old New Rochelle.

There was nothing more than the usual accompaniments of a Westchester county farm-yard to attract our attention as we approached the premises ; and the lazy dog appeared less inquisitive concerning our business than a number of handsome young pigs which ran to meet us, evidently expecting an ear or two of corn, such as their owner probably throws to them, as he passes.

We found Mrs. Hayes in her kitchen, her post of duty ; and in answer to our inquiries concerning the property, she extended to us one of those old-fashioned, hearty welcomes, such as the matrons of Westchester have always been ready to offer.

The work of the day, the busiest of the week, was cheerfully suspended while she showed us the two old rooms which formed Paine's apartments—now Mrs. Hayes's parlor and spare bedroom—and although, as she informed us, she has frequent calls from those who are curious to see the spot on which some of "Tom Paine's" blasphemies were written, she patiently narrated to us some of the traditions of the neighborhood concerning the old man ; and gave us much information concerning the neighboring farmers, etc., which has greatly facilitated our labors in the preparation of this article.

As we have said, the old house is composed of a large room, with the usual low ceiling of an old-style country-house, and a smaller room in its rear ; while the lean-to, which is now used as a dairy, is still further in the rear. There is, of course, only a single stack of chimneys in this part of the dwelling, furnishing fireplaces both to the large room in front and the small one in its rear ; and the front-door opens from the former of these apartments, directly to the stoop in front.

After returning to Mrs. Hayes, our heartfelt thanks for her generous reception and the interesting information which we had received, we returned to the Railroad station, at the village, and after having ascertained from a surly attendant that the train for New York would not pass for several hours, we extended our rambles to the village, admiring the handsome residences and looking for some one from whom we might learn something concerning the past or the present of this ancient home of the Huguenots. Unfortunately for our own comfort we met no one whom we knew ; but we noticed in the distance, as we wandered through one of the streets, what seemed to us to be a grave-yard, and we were not slow in directing our steps to that interesting spot.



## RAMBLES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

NUMBER 2.—CONCLUDED.

The grave-yard to which we refer is on the west side of the railroad; and we entered it, with some doubts respecting its character, on its westernmost extremity.

We were not long, however, in discovering that we had found the burial-places of many of the ancient Huguenots:—indeed, the enclosures belonging to "The Descendants of Louis Guion, "a native of France," to the family of Allaire, etc., on that part of the ground, afforded good evidence of the fact.

We wandered through the grounds, noticing, here and there, the collected remains of the families of Baber, Mullinex, Pettit, Randlet, Flandreau, Duncan, etc.; and we read on a moss-covered brown-stone the following inscription:

Here lies the Body of  
Mary Bonet wife of  
Peter Bonet who departed  
this Life Feby 14th 1774  
aged 37 years

On a handsome, white marble headstone, is the following:

MARY LE COUNT  
died  
Jan. 9. 1841.  
aged 105 years  
and 9 Dys.

In another part of the ground, on a narrow grey stone slab, is the following:

HERE LI  
ESTHE B  
ODY OF JOHN  
CLARK who  
departed th  
IS LIFE on WN  
y 6 Day of  
MAY A D  
1754 Ag: 56

On another similar stone is the following:

HERE LIES  
THE BODY  
OF ANDRE  
RANOUD  
Who departed  
this Life on  
Friday y 26  
Day of Dec:  
AD: 1758  
Aged 25 Y.

In different parts of the enclosure were stones, sunken into the ground, on which, it is probable, were the names, etc., of those who had been interred there; but we failed in the greater number of our efforts to decipher the inscriptions.

One of these stones bore the simple epitaph.

1741

M D

A 49

Another was thus inscribed,

S C T

1728

On another we could read only,

D S

and on another,

1760.

We were glad to perceive that some one was engaged in putting the grounds in order; and, although our visit was not wholly satisfactory to ourself, in the absence of any one to direct us, we left the ancient grave-yard, regretting only that we could learn no more of its occupants.

On the opposite side of the railroad, in the rear and southern side of the old village church, we noticed a more modern grave-yard; and having plenty of time, we directed our steps thither.

In that enclosure—which we are glad to say, is in excellent order—we noticed memorials to the memory of members of the families of Mullinex, Flandreau, Moulton, Jansen, Bonnett, Sou-



lice, Drake, Corbin, Le Count, Contant, Baber, Parisen, Toffey, Bertine, Bartow, Haskell, Whitney, Davenport, Davis, and Hyatt, in the midst of which two monuments particularly arrested our attention.

the first of these is a handsome one, of marble—a broken shaft resting on a pedestal, on which is sculptured a sword and belt, and the following inscription :

IN MEMORY OF

LIEUT MONTGOMERY HUNT, U. S. N.

LOST IN THE SLOOP OF WAR ALBANY

OCTOBER, 1854.

AGED 37 YEARS

The other, which is on the south side of the old church building, is an obelisk resting on a plain square pedestal, on the rear of the latter of which—its western face—is the following, in Gothic capitals and small capitals :

**WILLIAM LEGGETT**

BORN IN NEWYORK APRIL 30, 1801;

DIED IN NEW ROCHELLE

MAY 29, 1839

**ALSO ELMIRA WARING.**

HIS WIFE

DIED MARCH 31, 1863.

On the obelisk, in front—its eastern face—is curved a lyre with one string broken; and beneath it, a medallion likeness of the deceased surrounded with a wreath of oak and laurel.

On the pedestal, also in front, is the following, in Gothic capitals, the name of the deceased,

alone, being of a larger size than the remainder of the inscription :

to  
**WILLIAM LEGGETT**

the eloquent journalist

whose genius disinterestedness,

and courage ennobled his profession ;

who loved truth for its own sake,

and asserted it with the most ardour

when weaker minds were most dismayed,

with opposition :

who could endure no form of tyranny,

and raised his voice against

all injustice,

on whomsoever committed,

and whoever were its authors.

the democratic young men

of New York,

sorrowing that a career so glorious

should have closed so prematurely,

have erected this monument.

Having thus noted all the most noteworthy features of the two grave-yards of this ancient village, we returned to the railroad station ; and, after a short delay, we escaped from that concern, on one of those trains which stop there for the purpose of picking up such as we were—those miserable mortals who desire to leave New Rochelle in search of more civility and more comfort than the New Haven Railroad Company furnishes to those who frequent that place.

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